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A SURE CURE

"A sure cure for war for all times," says Henry Ford, "is that each man get a job and work that job with all his power." In these words are expressed his opinion before a delegation representing the International Labor Office of the League of Nations which visited him in his Dearborn shops. This delegation was following the lead of M. Albert Thomas, sometime minister of munitions in the French war cabinet and now chief of the labor office of the League of Nations and who, by the way, is just now declaring that "there must be instituted permanent institute of research to solve the problems of the reconstruction period."

Ford and Thomas both are men who should know if there are any who do really know and the close alliance of their opinions gives evidence of deep and sober thought. Ford knows that no man is happier than when he has some congenial occupation and that when a man is happy nothing else matters. He will not quarrel. Man naturally loves to work and when one loves to work there is time for nothing else. Thomas advocates research work that men may be continually confronted with new and wonderful things that will keep their minds from wandering to the unpleasantness of life. Congenial employment will better the nation in every way—mentally, morally, physically and politically.

The devil's workshop is invariably an idle brain and an idle brain is the result of unemployment or of non-congenial work. Therefore, Ford's reasoning is perfectly logical. He, without a doubt, knows how to handle men, for has he not harnessed together man-power and brilliant ideas and sound business sense and with this arrived at the height of man's ambition? Has he not achieved untold wealth and the supremest happiness known to man? He has gained riches and happiness because he has kept his men busy with congenial employment amid congenial surroundings and under the best of conditions with wages that are equalled by no other corporation in the nation? He has made money and gained happiness for himself and given his men enough money to make them happy. He is a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the word. In giving he also receives and the subjects of his generosity have felt pleased because they could return to him value received. He understands his men and they understand him perfectly.

Ford's ideals are indeed a panacea for the multitude of evils that confront the nations today. Let every man be employed and

there will be no more danger either locally or internationally.

Henry Ford also has the international peace idea in the same way that Sir Robert Borden, of Canada, insists. He says that a big help would be for the nations to gather in "periodical conferences and consultations around a council board at which the nations are represented as of right and with equality of status." This he says, must be done if the peace and prosperity of mankind are to be securely guarded.

THE NEW PIRATES

For many years there had been no pirates in the world, except in out-of-way places such as the Chinese coast inlets and remote waters of the East Indies. Civilization had advanced so far beyond them that they lingered only where law was lax or weak and even there on the verge of extinction. But now a new kind of pirate is actually doing business along the very Atlantic coast of the United States and even in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook. The new pirates are not bloody cut-throats of the ancient type. They do not fly the black flag, or rake the decks of merchant ships with old-fashioned cannon shot, or board these ships with shouts and drawn cutlasses, or make the crew walk the plank, or set fire to their victims after they have taken off their loot. Yet they are a terror to all and sundry bootlegging craft that steal up from the Bahamas with fluid fortunes on board.

The new pirates look like quite respectable citizens as they steam or gasoline out from land. They approach the smuggling craft as friends and pretended purchasers, but after they have boarded a schooner loaded with bottles, kegs and barrels intended for the alleviation of American thirst at high rates and spotted the "goods" they suddenly draw automatics, cause all hands to go up and to be kept up until the cargo, or as much of it as the pirate vessel can receive and still manage to keep afloat, is transferred. Then the new pirates, with their guns ready to the last, steam or gasoline away with jeers and without a cent paid for the captured richness. Of course these new pirates run risks and may get into trouble as they later turn the stolen goods into cash, but that prospect is no satisfaction to their despoiled and helpless victims who dare not appeal for "justice" to the institutional lords of either land or sea.

"Serves them right," many will say, but this is not likely to be the end of the matter. Outlaws are not likely to permit themselves to be despoiled by outlaws indefinitely. Bootleggers afloat are apt to be hardy and courageous men, as begets their hazardous calling, and they may be expected to make due preparation

to "get the drop" on the pirates first. Undoubtedly there will be bloody encounters between the floating bootleggers and the piratical gentry attempting to rob them, but, for obvious reasons, few particulars concerning such battles for booze at sea are likely to reach the newspapers or the public.

Voting for the "greatest" living Americans still continues, and the showings are at least mildly interesting. This time it is the vote of the Bowdoin college students giving first place to Edison, second to Woodrow Wilson, and third to Senator Lodge, with Hughes, Schwab and Taft following in the order named.

Lady Astor has shocked the Tory party by publicly drawing a contrast between the people who live in two or more houses and the people who live in two rooms. But doubtless even the former feel poor enough in these times of grinding taxes, to pay which many of them have been forced to sell their extra establishments.

Washington reports credit President Harding with the intention of appointing Chief Justice Robert von Moschizsker of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to the prospective vacancy in the United States Supreme Court. Justice von Moschizsker, son of a Polish immigrant, is said to have risen to his present eminence from the lowly position of an office boy, thus furnishing another example of the possibilities in this "land of opportunity."

FRANCE IS SKEPTICAL

Rejection by the French government of the thirty-year nonaggression pact proposed by Germany for powers interested in the Rhine may be viewed as reflecting, not primarily objection to the proposal itself, but unabated distrust of German motives. And here is the chief difficulty which will attend the efforts of the allied Premiers, now gathered at Paris, to arrive at any satisfactory adjustment of the reparations question. France does not believe that Germany is dealing in good faith.

Today's advance news story of the Premier's conference alludes to this mistrust in the following paragraph: "The conviction held by Premier Poincaré is that a change of heart on the part of Germany is required above all other considerations. He believes Germany's plans for the future are based upon a policy of resistance to the execution of the Versailles treaty, and any effort to help her he regards as useless until the Berlin government decides in earnest to fulfill its obligations."

It is no answer to the problem thus created to say that suspicion of German professions and promises is fully warranted by the record of the Berlin government in recent years. So long as France holds to the belief, well founded or not, that Germany is waging a scheme of deception and default, there can be no hope of restoring permanent equilibrium. France, committed to the skeptical view of German representations, has concluded that the only means of obtaining satisfaction or assurances of German resources, and of that project the allied Premiers doubtless will hear again when they meet today. Moreover, it is an alternative upon which, if pressed uncompromisingly, the conference of Premiers probably will divide more harshly and definitely than ever before. England, unalterably opposed to the French plan, faces the necessity of presenting some ar-

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MANY BIG REMNANT VALUES TOMORROW

Tomorrow marks the return of our regular **Thursday REMNANT BARGAIN DAYS**—The sale that every woman in Alexandria always awaits. And with this big sale we are offering countless articles left over from the Christmas rush—some at **ONE-FOURTH** and many at **ONE-HALF OFF**. Get here early tomorrow morning—

STORE OPENS AT 9 A. M.

One lot Women's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Walking Gloves, all sizes, Remnant price Thurs. pair \$1.00

One Woman's \$10.00 black Suit Case, mounted with comb, brush, mirror, etc. Remnant price Thursday \$5.00

Two Men's \$2.50 black leather Collar bags, Remnant price Thursday each \$1.25

One pair Women's \$4.00 Gray Suede Lined Gloves, size 6-1-2. Remnant price Thursday \$2.00

One lot Children's \$1.19 Wool Hats. Remnant price Thursday each 59c

Two \$6.00 Heavy Leather Boston Bags. Remnant price Thursday, each \$3.00

One Man's \$5.00 Wool Vest, size 36. Remnant price Thursday \$2.50

Nine Women's \$2.50 fancy Aprons. Remnant price Thursday, each \$1.25

Ten 50c Laundry Bags. Remnant price Thursday, each 25c

Two Infant's \$5.00 Pink Silk Quilted Coats, small sizes. Remnant price Thursday, each \$2.50

Six Boy's \$7.50 Overcoats, small sizes. Remnant price Thursday each \$3.75

FUR SCARFS AND MUFFS ½ PRICE

\$19.50 Fur Scarfs. Remnant price \$9.75

\$22.50 Fur Scarfs. Remnant price \$11.25

\$25.00 Fur Scarfs. Remnant price ... \$12.50

\$12.50 Fur Muffs. Remnant price \$6.25

\$15.00 Fur Muffs. Remnant price \$7.50

\$18.00 Fur Muffs. Remnant price \$9.00

\$39.50 Fur Muffs. Remnant price \$19.25

Two Little Boy's \$10.00 Blue Serge Overcoats, size 4 and 7. Remnant price Thursday, each \$5.00

Three little Boy's \$9.98 Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, size 5 and 6. Remnant price Thursday, each \$4.99

One lot Children's 39c to 65c Warm Gloves. Remnant price Thursday, pair 25c

One lot Women's Spring Coats. Remnant price Thursday, exactly ½ PRICE

Ten Boy's \$9.98 Heavy Mackinaws. Remnant price Thursday, each \$4.99

Women's 39c to 59c wool and Jersey, warm Gloves. Remnant price, pair 25c

Men's \$5.00 Wool Coats. Remnant price Thursday, each \$3.98

Men's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Flannel Shirts. Remnant price, each \$1.98

ROYAL SOCIETY PACKAGE GOODS HALF PRICE THURSDAY

35c Royal Society Packages, each 18c

75c Royal Society Packages, each 38c

\$1.00 Royal Society Packages, each 50c

\$1.25 Royal Society Packages, each 63c

\$1.50 Royal Society Packages, each 75c

\$2.00 Royal Society Packages, each \$1.00

\$2.25 Royal Society Packages, each \$1.13

\$2.50 Royal Society Packages, each \$1.25

\$3.00 Royal Society Packages, each \$1.50

Women's 59c Boudoir Caps. Remnant price Thursday 29c

Women's 69c Boudoir Caps. Remnant price Thursday 35c

Women's 98c Boudoir Caps. Remnant price Thursday 49c

Children's \$3.98 Knit Play Suits \$1.98

Children's \$1.98 Eiderdown Sacques ... 99c

Men's \$1.50 Wool Hose, pair \$1.00

Men's \$2.50 to \$3.00 Coat Sweaters. Remnant price, each \$1.98

Boy's \$2.98 to \$3.98 Coat Sweaters. Remnant price each \$1.98

One lot Men's Outing Flannel Night Robes. Remnant price each 89c

Men's \$1.25 Heavy English Wool Hose, pr. 85c

One lot Men's Wool Hose sold for 75c to \$1.00 Remnant price Thursday, pair 39c

One lot Boy's \$2.00 gray Flannel Shirts. Remnant price each \$1.00

One lot Men's \$1.50 heavy Work Shirts. Remnant price each 98c

Boy's \$1.25 heavy ribbed Union Suits. Remnant price Thursday each 79c

Men's \$1.50 Lambsdown fleece lined underwear. Remnant price Thursday, each \$1.00

One lot Men's heavy ribbed under Shirts and Drawers. Remnant price Thursday each .. 69c

One lot Men's \$1.50 Heavy Ribbed Union Suits Remnant price Thursday, suit \$1.15

New Hupmobile Prices

DELIVERED

EFFECTIVE JANUARY FIRST

TOURING CAR	\$1225.00
ROADSTER	\$1225.00
SPECIAL TOURING	\$1330.00
SPECIAL ROADSTER	\$1330.00
TWO PASSENGER COUPE	\$1495.00
FOUR PASSENGER COUPE	\$1660.00
SEDAN	\$1795.00

Belle Haven Garage

Prince and Fairfax Streets

agement that will carry guarantees not resting upon confidence in Germany.—Baltimore Sun.

A LESSON IN CITIZENSHIP.

While congress is apparently preparing to enlarge the immigration quotas and provide for registration and examination of immigrants on the other side of the ocean, certain remarks from the bench, delivered by Judge D. Lawrence Groner, of the United States District Court for Eastern Virginia, in admitting alien-born to American citizenship, are especially timely. Possibly Judge Groner had in mind the pertinent comment of the President in his message to Congress, "Life Amid American Opportunities is worth the cost of registration if it is worth the seeking."

The judge recommended the new citizens to a study of American his-

tory and of the nation's great men, so that an understanding of our institutions may be gained. Especially he counseled cultivation of habits of subordination to law and avoidance of association with those who would for their own selfish purposes teach the impairment of the obligations of citizenship. In these remarks he clearly indicated his reference to the demagogue, the visionary and revolution-ary who would destroy the very basis of American civilization for advocacy of radical doctrines foreign to our conception of liberty always within the law. "It is, therefore," concluded Judge Groner, "my deliberate judgment that unless this purpose is met and strangled at the threshold, we shall inevitably become the prey of the tyranny of the few or the changing passions of the mob. God save the United States when pride, ambition and revenge, secured by law,

take the place of orderly liberty to which the high and low alike must yield obedience!"

In these days of reconstruction, there is here food for much thought. There is here food for much thought, the mischievous and the deceived among our native-born.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mt. Ida Citizens

Hold a Meeting

The Mt. Ida Citizens' Association held a meeting in the School building in Mt. Ida last evening at which time some business of a very important character was transacted. This Association in the short time it has been in existence has done some wonderful work and is proving a great factor in the upbuilding of

its community. It is accomplishing its object with phenomenal rapidity and its members are optimistic as to the outlook for the coming year.

The extreme breadth of the Atlantic Ocean is 5,000 miles.

Accounting and auditing, books opened and closed, investigations, financial statements and reports, systems installed, contract bookkeeping, tax reports prepared. C. D. Cahill, 303 North Washington street. Phone 1195-W 3-4p